We note the series on Thursday and Saturday of the Chilian ask Alexander Garegor, from Callac, with a cargo of coal-ales of which are queted below—the schooler Vaquero, from ion Francisco en route for Melbourne, with a small assorted freight for this place—and the schooner Palestine from Sali ot, with part of a corps of redwood boards.

ciy on the arrival of the Fequere off the harbor, i sence was obtained of an advance in sugar and flour in San action; acting upon these advices, a party at once entered market and succeeded in purchasing about thirty tons of sugar and 300 harryls of domestic flour at prices ruling prior to the Vaquero's arrival; although, on the news being made pub-lie, both these articles advanced materially in price.

The mercantile transactions of the past week have been fer and triffing, with the exception of the speculative pure

dolay and difficulty has been experienced in conveying the care the mill from the swamp lands, and we learn that the rai

The crops of sugar on Mani and at Hilo will be large; and from present appearances we think we are warranted in saying that the sugar export will be larger the present year than any ince 1858, when the total export for the twelve and up 1,145,010 hs; possibly for 1868 ft will be

company, after a long delay of nearly a year in our harbor, has

finally received orders to sall for the guano island with the first fair wind; we understand that she will return to Honolulu with her The Fankes, for San Francisco, will take a full freight, and

20,000 hs do at 9c @ 9jc. The market at the close is bare. FLOUR-Sales of 300 bris Hawaiian flour, for export, on private terms, understood to be about \$11. The Mill Company have on hand about 800 bris, which is considered a full supply uil the new crop comes in in June. The stock is held at \$12 at

sholesale, and \$14 at retail. OIL—Sales of 1000 gallons polar, at auction, at 36c @ 61c, the quality varying considerably, the former price marking a very

BONE-Auction sales of 600 fbs whalebone at 44c. PISH-Sales of 20 bris herrings at auction at \$3 50 @ \$4 sad 28 bris do, rusty, at \$1.

RICE-Sales of 80,000 the Madras, to arrive, in lets, at Sc. COAL-The cargo of the Alexander Garegos, consisting 350 tons was sold on private terms ; we hear of sales of black. smiths coal at \$38.

LUMBER—The cargo of schooner Palestine, consisting of 3

M ft redwood boards was sold on private terms. SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Our advices are up to the 28th of January. In sugar and four there had been an advance since the dates brought by the Fankee. Flour is quoted at \$18 @ \$20 with very limited sales ares, while the arrivals from Oregon were large. Or the 27th 5.612 qr. sacks arrived, and it is very probable that the high prices will add at least 10,000 bris, or its equivalent, in one month from Oregon alone, which would again create a de-cline, though it is probable that the stock of flour in California

be small, and prices will rule high till the new crop comes in From our exchanges we gather a few of the current quotations at the date of the sailing of the Vaquero. Whear—Sales are about 2,000 sacks, at 5½ for Oregon, and 4c @ 6c for domestic. A sale of 1,000 sacks, reported in the twening papers, was not effected; 15,000 fbs Mexican seed, at

Scean-10,000 the China No. 1, at 13je; 10,000 the No. 1

BURAN-10,000 the China No. 1, at 13jc; 10,000 the statavia, at 14c; 20,000 the Manila. private.

BARLET—500 sacks 1j @ 1.52c; 300 do, to Governme at Mon-50 bbis, 150th each, for Australia, at \$8 25.

BARLET—500 bags sold at \$1 40.

OATS—200 rs sold at \$1 95.

OATS—200 rs sold at \$1 95.

ONIONS—Sale of 100 rs at 3c.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARE ET .- Dec. 14, 1867.

Sprank—We notice some inquiry for sperm, and a slight upward tendency. The sales since our last embrace 100 bbls at \$1, 150 do, part dark, at \$1; 240 bbls, "45 per cent. head to the part dark," at 105c per gallon. Also, 100 bbls at a present the sales at a present the part of the p st transpired.

WHALE—The market is exceedingly quiet and without trans

WHALSBONE-Quiet, and no sales .- Ship List. LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

ama, N. G. - Jan. 1 Hongkong - - Oct. 10 York - - Dec. 21 Melbourne, N. S. W., Nov. 3 don - - Dec. 6 Tahiti - - Dec. 28

Ships Mails For San Phancisco—per Alcibiade, first fair wind.
For Malbutane, N. S. W.—per Vaquero, on Monday.
For Katai—per Excel, first fair wind.
For Kawaman—per Mary,
For Lamina—per Kamoi,
For Hilo—per Manuokawai,
For Rosa, Hawam—per Kinoole, when the wind fulls.

PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11-Chil bark Alexander Garegos, Rose, from Callao via 12—Sch Alice, Pamiani, from Kauai.
12—Sch Kannot, Chatwick, from Lahaina.
12—Am wh ship Brutus, Henry, from Lahaina. lying off

and on.

13—H. B. M.'s steamer Vixen, Meacham, from Lahains
13—Am ellipper sch Vaquero, Newell, 15 days from i 13-Am sch Palestine, Perriman, 21 days from Salt Point,

California.

13 Sch Liboliko, Harris, from Hilo.
13 Sch Mary, Berrill, from Kawaihne.
15 Sch Mary & Ella, from Kauai.
16 Sch Mary & Ella, from Kauai.
16 Sch Mary & Ella, from Kauai.
16 Sch Brigt John Duniap, from Hawaii via Lahalta.
16 Sch Excel, Antonio, from Kolca.
17 Sch Excel, Antonio, from Kolca.

DEPARTURES.

5-b. 11—Sch Excel, Antonio, for Koica.

18—Sch Kekxuluohi, for Kona.

18—Sch Maria, Molteno, for ports on Mani.

18—Haw wh bark Cyathia, Sherman, to cruise.

18—Sch Moi Keiki, for Kahului.

15—Am wh ship Chas. Phetps, Edridge, to cruise.

MEMORANDA.

Two SCHOOSER SAS DIEGO .- Through the politeness of Mr. P Beatry, of this city, we have been permitted to make the extracts from a letter received by him from Mr. Geo. te, 1st officer of the schooner San Diego, which vessel

"Permoraulosai, Nov. 22, 1857.

"We have at last arrived safe here, after a passage of fiftytime days, during which time we all suffered hardships such as
we cannot conceive. We made the land five miles from this
cut on the forty-second day, when we were driven 250 miles to
the weakward by an easterly gaie, against which we could make
to way, and we were obliged at last to run through the Ferlie
thands into the Ochotak Sea, to avoid getting on a lee shore.
This book us out, as you see, seventeen days more—short of
mater, acraping up the snow of the decks to drink. The captain,
myself and see man only, being all there was to work and steer
has tweet; all the rest ware laid up from the time we were 12
mys out from Honolulu. During all the voyage we had not six
tays dry feet—constantly knee deep in water all weathers. We
were driven back across the meridian of Greenwich twice by
restorly gales and contrary winds, crossing it altogether
two times. We had a constant succession of gales. Our
palley was washed away, and we have since cooked in the
labin. We have not been able to wash in fresh water for five
restry, and my hands are in a fearful state, not being accustend to such hard work. In beating up the harbor with a
least wind, the ropes were favore to the deck every tack we

cisco papers received by the last mail, report the State, Captain Candage, which is now overdue from ow in port, informs us that the Golden State left cises for Albion River, to load for Honolulu, the Polesting. The latter vessel had a great ifficulty in getting his lumber on account of the heavy being obliced to get under weigh three times to avoid going ashere, losing an anchor, and consuming sixteen days.

While at Salt Point, a horseman came down the coast from the visinity of Albion River, who reported at the saw mill that a

VESSELS IN PORT .- FEB. 17.

acted from Foreign Ports

IMPORTS.

From Callao-per Alexander Garegos, Feb 11-450 tous 3 do saltpetre.

From San Francisco—per Vaquero, Feb 13—1 cs mdse, C & H F Poor; 2 coils Manila rope, C L Richards & Co; 4 box mdse, A S & M S Grinbaum; 2 octaves liquor, Ritson & Har 1 cs mdse, G T Lawton; 45 bars fron, Aldrich & Bishop; 90 gin, 15 cases mdse, 43 doz 3-hoop pails, 8 nests tubs, 5 basks wine, 6 boxes fruits, 9 do corabs, 15 do tea, 9 do fobacco, R Janion; 1 cs clothing, Von Holt & Heuck; 13 cs gunpowd Hoffschlager & Stapenhorst; 1 cs cigars, Krull & Moli; 20 cs ale, 5 octaves Martell brandy, 20 cs brandy cherries, 19 do cide J C Spalding; 1 bag coin, D C Waterman, 3 cases mdse, C Richards & Co; 1 bureau. A P Everett.

From Salt Poist, Caltiforsus—per Palestine, Feb 13—4 From Salt Poist, California—per Palestine, Feb 13-4, redwood siding, 32,500 ft do hoards.

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

For Lahaina-per Maria, Feb 3-8 bags flour, 5000 ft lumb

50 bris saimon, 28 pkgs muse, 8 bris fish, 1 do oil, 4 pigs, 23 deck passengers.

For Laraina—per Kamol, Feb 6—1000 ft lumber, 50 empty kegs, 2 tons mdse, 1000 bushels seed wheat.

From Laraina and ports on Mati—per Maria, Feb 10—150 bris Irisa potatoes (to Lahaina), 25 cords firewood, 8 pigs.

From Katai—per Alice, Feb 12—16 cords firewood.

From Kona, Hawaii—per Kekauluohi, Feb 11—700 goat skins, 65 calabashes, lot chickens, 25 bundles poi, 30 do potators, 12 do sugarcane, 16 do bananas, 40 passengers.

From Hilo—per Liboliho, Feb 12—364 bales, 60 sacks pulu, 10 sticks ohia timber, 1 turning lathe, 207 hides, 223 bags coffee, 20 bags ginger, 679 goat skins, 200 do do, 6 dos fowls, 25 pumpkins, 106 binls bananas, 5 canoes.

From Kawainaz—per Mary, Feb 13—42 bullocks, 94 sheep, 63 bris beef, 10 hides, 2 kegs butter, 8 bris Irish potatoes.

From Hawain—per Keoni Ana, Feb 15—5 bndis tobacco, 1 bri molasses, 11 bags flour, 20 bags fangus, 150 do corn, 41 bdis bananas, 15 bags salt, 500 oranges, 5 hides, 3 pineapples, 3 kegs butter, 4 cords firewood, 1 horse, 2 doz chickens, 20 deck passengers.

For HANALES—per Keoni Ana, Feb 10—600 feet boards, 4 ecce timber, 5 cases dry goods, 20 bags flour, 5 do salt, 10 deci Prom Hilo-per Manuokawai, Feb 16-23 bags coffee, bales pulu, 20 bags potatoes, 2 cases miss.

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco—per Vaquero, Feb 13, for HonoluluDr F Hutchinson, Mrs M Russell. En route for MelbourneMr Rogan, A F Van Buskirk, Daniel Winter, Henry Heath, F!
Haggerty and wife, Mrs Stanley, Miss Stanley, Miss Mortimer
C K Mason, J B Wheaton, S P Hogg, Geo W Ince, Miss A Ince
Miss Ince, T H White, A Robinson and wife, T Cummins, H I
Keeler, Chas Revere, Samuel Jones, W S Howard and mother
J W Smith, wife and 4 children, Samuel Moore, Robert Darlin,
H Shanks, J Jackson, J Kincade, S Kincade, John Kincade,
Muibery, W McCarty, Mr and Mrs Colvill, J Mulloy, J Higgins
T Merchant and boy, Donald McLean, W Morris, T Middleton
J H Smith, J Power, E Smith and wife, John Wille, Samue From Salt Point, California-per Palestine, Feb 13-M.

From Lanaina-per Maria, February 10-Mr Young, Wallace Frick.
From Laraina—per Kamoi, Feb 12—Capt Stott, D C Water-man, C Brewer 2d, G Coggeshall, Wm Rye, and 10 on deck.
From Lauana—per Alexander Garegos, February 11—J C Spalding.
From Hilo-per Liheliho, Feb 13-Mrs S P Ford, Mrs O I Gulick, Mr Mills, Ahee, and 48 on deck.
From Kawainaz—per Mary, Feb 13, J Bradley, J Beadle, and From Kawaihae and Lahaina—per Manuokawai, Feb 16—B F Bolles. 3 others, and 15 on d.ck.

On the 5th inst., at Makawao, East Maui, after an illness only two days. JOHN Pigason, a native of Vermont. U. S., age bout 70 years. Mr. Pierson had a daughter and two sons California. [California papers please copy.]
At his residence, Jan. 31, in Waimea, Hawaii, John Callan a colored man. He was a shoemaker by trade, and know more or less all over the islands. He was aged 55 years—25 o which have been spent in Waimea. He leaves a widow and two

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

ication of the laws of the kingdom, is the most important matter which will be brought before Legislature of 1858. Seventeen years ago the first 'Iawaiian Constitution and Code of laws was printed at Lahainaluna, and since then successive Legislatures have end ted, amended and repealed laws, until to-day it requires a deal study and research for even a fore en bred hwyer to wade through the confused, tautoh, ous and heterogeneous mass of lex scripta which year after year has inflicted upon us. In regard to legal knowledge, it may be said that the Hawaiians of former generations were ignorant because they had no books; but that the present generation ignorant because it has too many. In this respect, however, we may console ourselves with the recollection that we have been but following the example of other and more powerful nations. More than two hundred years ago, Lord Bacor

pointed out to the English parliament the evils arising from an incessant multiplication of laws. often conflicting with each other, and offered to digest the law of England into a code. Since then, much of the English law has been remodeled, much of the cumbrous and intricate machinery has been simplified; but as yet, awed by the magnitude of the work, the evil is still allowed to exist, and it rests like a huge nightmare upon the progress of English Jurisprudence. In 1851, the public statutes consisted of thirtyeight quarto volumes, amounting to 221 pound weight avoirdupois, and containing 32,903 pages Against this state of affairs, the British press and parliament have from time to time protested, but as vet no Minister has been found sufficiently bold to recommend the measure of reform. Americ and France have been more fortunate, or perhap more laborious, in grappling with and ridding themselves of the evil of accumulating statutes and it has been overcome, though not withou some effort, in both countries. In all the older states of the American Union, the statute laws have been revised or codified and reduced to per spicuity and clearness from the accumulation of bygone years and obsolete usages. The French Code is contained in 800 small and clearly printed

The first printed volume of Hawaiian Statutes appeared in 1841. The earliest attempt of the aders of a people just emerging from barbarism. surrounded by the forms and imbued with the traditions of feudalism, to enact a set of written laws for the good of the nation at large, may be considered as an interesting occasion. Assembled at Lahaina, the king and his chiefs, with no other guides but the Bible, their religious teachers and their own common sense, produced a constitution and laws, which, in spite of the absurdities and incoherencies it contained, was quite creditable in point of intention. The great principle in the science of government-that of protecting the subject against aggression-was clearly laid down. Printed in 12 mo., 200 pp. in English, it has been familiarly designated as the Hawaiian "blue-book." This, with the verbal lore of the different governors of the islands, (who were a law unto themselves) was the law of the land until 1845, when John Ricord, an eccentric and somewhat visionary character, but withal a tal ented man and well-read lawyer, drifted across the Pacific, and the Hawaiian tyros in governmaking at once secured his services as law-maker. The result was the " Act to organize the Executive Departments," in a bulky volume (the 1st of the Statute Laws) of some 400 pages, which, though it initiated a system that was plain and comprehensible compared with the pre vious chaos of laws and unmeaning absurdities was far too complicated and cumbersome for the simple wants of this small government. As consequence, many of its provisions have remained a dead letter or have only been enforced to prove the necessity of their being repealed, while on amendment after another has been tacked on to it, until, like a well-patched garment, it is somewhat difficult to decide what the original groundwork really was.

In the meantime, the Judiciary of the country, in its ill-constituted and unregulated condition. was the constant source of petty broils with foreign officials and of deep discontent among the ple, and it became quite evident that without people, and it became quite evident that withou a change in this department, the very indepen dence of the nation would be endangered. At this opportune moment, the late Judge Lee appared at the islands, and, accepting the post of Judge of the Court of Oahu, to him was commit-ted the task of drafting an act to organize the Indiciary. This is contained in the second mary of local name.

volume of the Statute Laws, and appeared in 1847. Since '47, each year, (with the exception of 1849, when there was no regular session of the legislature) has added a fresh volume to our collection of enactments, and, with the penal code, also the work of the late Chief Justice, the Hawaiian Statutes now consist of twelve volumes containing 1511 pages. Scattered through so many books, - imperfectly translated - often amended and re-amended-some re-enacted, and others virtually but not absolutely repealed, and many impracticable or impossible of enforcement, the statute laws have become a puzzle and a nuisance to whoever is so unfortunate as to be compelled to consult them.

The subject of a codification of the laws wa mentioned in the House of Representatives in '54 and '55, but it did not receive that attention which its importance deserved until the session of 1856, when the Legislature by a joint resolution, appointed H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha, the late Chief Justice Lee, and Associate Justice Robertson, a committee to prepare a complete civil code, adding notes with reference to important decisions of court under the laws, wherever they might think necessary, and to report the same for the sanction of the Legislature of 1858, with an appropriate index for facility of reference The resolution passed on this subject is as fol

" Resolved, That whereas, it is desirable to codify our existing laws, His Royal Highness, Prince Kame-hameha, the Honorable W. L. Lee, Chief Justice, and the Honorable George M. Robertson, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, are appointed a committee to prepare a complete civil code, adding notes with referance to important decisions of court under the laws. wherever they may think necessary, and to report the same for the sanction of the Legislature of 1858, with an appropriate index for facility of reference."

The work thus imposed upon the committee was begun by them soon after the Legislature adjourned, and was continued until the illness of the late Chief Justice suspended their operations. Subsequently his successor in office has also been appointed to fill his place in the committee codification. We learn that the work is now nearly completed and will be ready for presentation to the Legislature on the opening of the session, whenever, during 1858, His Majesty may order it to be convened.

The measure is one of paramount importance to the country, and it remains to be seen how thoroughly and judiciously the commissioners have done their work. The laws and regulations which pertain to each department should be contained under their appropriate headings, thus marking as distinct and separate the statutes regulating the Departments of Finance, the Interior. Education, Foreign Relations and the Law. The power conferred on the commission by the Legislature was "to prepare a complete civil code." leaving it very indefinite whether the work of the commission was simply to codify the existing laws without proposing additions or new enactments, or whether they might be at liberty to apply the pruning knife to some of the overgrown results of Hawaiian legislation; to reconcile existing discrepancies by altering the translation; to simplify obscure passages; and to condense wherever the wording is unnecessarily verbose. Like many of the Acts of our Legislature, the provisions of the resolution were altogether too indefinite; and it was probably passed without any definite understanding on the subject by the mer bers. The Commission have, we believe, taken the broadest view of the power conferred, and made Tany alterations. The code, however, ought to be made fully public, and thoroughl discussed before becoming a law of the land, and we hope that the Legislature will pass no portion of it without such publicity and disco sion.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The soiree given on Friday evening by Cant Marigny and the officers of the brig-of-war Alcibiade was, without exception, the most brilliant gathering that Honolulu has witnessed for many a day. The brig was moored for the occasion alongside the wharf, which circumstance added much to the pleasure and comfort of the visitors, particularly of the ladies, and took off the unpleasantness which attends boating, and the vexation which follows a too close contact of silks and salt water. The arrangements and decorations of the various parts of the vessel were superb, reflecting credit on those who had the conduct of them. The only drawback to the fullest comfort of the entertainment, and which the foresight of the officers could not have obviated, was the want of room on board the brig. When the gallant comnander and his agreeable officers revisit Honolulu we trust they may be in charge of a longer keel and proader beam, corresponding with the largeness of their hearts, though they need never fear any other than a hearty welcome, should they return in the

Domestic Stimulants .- In some of the retired dis tricts of the islands where cologne is dear and " foreign still" is never seen, the people resort for stimulants to the use of fermented sweet potatoes, which they call lailai. The local authorities-judges and constables-are prompt to bring the revellers to trial and fine, and so as a general thing, the drinking is done in secret and under cover of night. Should some chief, however, lend the sanction of his example to the practice, all disguise is thrown off, and men and women swallow lailai as long as their stomache will hold it. One would think that Thompson had witnessed one of these orgies :

"Thus as they swim in mutual swill, the talk,
Vociferous at once from twenty tongues,
Reels fast from theme to theme; from horses, dogs,
To church or mistress, politics or ghost,
In endless mazes, intricate, perplex'd."

A correspondent at Kailua complains of the caro sals which have been recently carried on there under the cloak of a bridal party from Hilo. He says that men and women have been openly drunk night and day to the great scandal of the soberly disposed por-

Octagon House.-We learn that the frame is now eing got out for a dwelling to be erected in the octaon style as a residence for President Beckwith, a little north of the present buildings at Punahou. The first story will be octagon, but the second story is to be square, so that the building will not be purely octagon. This style for dwellings is becoming quite popular in the United States, and we should like to see it introduced here.

KAHOOLAWE FOR LEASE.—By reference to our ad vertising columns it will be seen that Mr. A. P. Everett will offer for lease, on the first of April next, 25,000 acres, a portion of which is suitable for a sheep range. There are at present no inhabitants on the island, and we believe there has been none since it was used as a penal settlement.

CHINESE NEW YEAR'S .- Sunday last, February 14. was New Year's Day with the Chinese portion of our population, but, living among the "outside barbarians" they postponed its celebration until Monday. That day and evening the police were busy, and numerous long-tailed and crop-tailed celestials were arrested for fast riding, firing crackers, &c. Among the various causes of arrest of the Chinese, it is worthy of remark that "getting drunk" is seldom laid to their charge.

Capt. Ross of the Chilian bark Alex. Garegos has sent us for planting a specimen of the Tombez sweet potato, brought by him from Peru, the vines on which are some eighteen inches in length. Perhaps some gardner would like to secure the specimen for Their Majesties returned from their tour

Hawaii on Friday last in the steamer Vixen, having been absent about three weeks. Since the departure of the Fanny Major three numbers of the Commercial have been issued, which can be had at our counter, They contain a full sum-

THEATRICALS.-The Vaquero brought from San Francisco en route for Melbourne, Miss Anneste and Miss Emma Stanley, netresses of establishe fame, judging from the many flattering notices given them in the leading English and American journals. The State Journal, of Sacremento, speaks of Miss

During their short stay in Honolulu they have con

cented to give a few performances, and on Tuesday ening the Royal Hawaiian was ro-opened under th able management of Mr. L. F. Beatty, and "Fazio; or, the Italian Wife," was played to a good house. Th play wis well cast, and Mr. Beatty, Miss Immel, and Mr. Townsend, sustained their parts with credit, but those who were fortunate enough to witness Miss Annette Ince in the character of Bianca, will concur with us in saying that her talents have not been overrated. The finished acting and the fashionable audience of Tuesday evening, brought to mind the palmiest days of the Hawaiian stage. Miss Ince was received with repeated applause, and at the end of the play was called out by the delighted audience. On Wednesday evening Miss Emma Stanley, gave

her wonderful and entrancing performance of the "Seven Ages of Woman," also to a full and appreciating audience, and we cannot better notice the entertainment than by copying the following just critique from the London Times:

"Miss Stanley's 'Seven Ages of Woman,' is not only one of the neatest, most tasteful and most amusing 'entertainments' ever presented to the public, but it reveals a new talent, the existence of which was not suspected. Under the head, 'Seven Ages of Woman,' Miss Stanley exhibits an almost infinite variety of female characters, conducting her type of the fair sex from the arms of the monthly nurse to the easy-chair of decrepid old age, through the intermediate stages of the school, the ballroom, the scandal-surrounded tea-table, and the throne of the materfamilias. The mechanical dexterity with which the lady changes her dress in conformity with so many impersonations is truly antonishing; but this is the least of her qualifications. The delineation of character is marked by vivacity and intelligence throughout, and in some cases there are refined touches which belong to the highest class of comedy acting. The 'professed flirt'—despite of a brilliant a 'iree—who talks to one of her devotees as she carelessly strile off a few desultory passages on the piano, raising him, crus...ing him, coaxing him, and tormenting him as caprice suggests—is as original in conception as it is perfect in execution. The dignified old lady, who represents the 'last rtage of all,' though a less novel personage, is equally remarkable as a specimen of histrionic finish."

CULTURE OF WHEAT IN KAU, HAWAIL-A corres pondent of the Hae Hawaii, writing from the remote and little known district of Kau, says that the natives have gone largely into the cultivation of wheat this year. He estimates the incoming crop of wheat at from 2000 to 3000 bushels; that of beans 20,000 lbs. Out of 364 bales of pulu which the Liholiho brought from Hawaii, last Saturday, 214 were from Kau, where Mr. Swain, one of the partners in the firm of A. Harris & Co., has with his well-known energy. established himself as a trader. The great drawback on the agricultural enterprise of Kau, is the lack of purchasers of their produce. There is no harbor in the whole district where a vessel can lay without dragging, long enough to take in a cargo, on account of the nature of the bottom and the strong trades which generally prevail there. What is imperatively needed in order to develop the resources of this valuable portion of Hawaii, is a good road con with the Kona side. At present, it is next to impossible to get from Kona into Kau without killing one or more animals over the "clinkers" or sharp volcanie rocks, and the other outlet by way of Hilo, is a long and wet route. At every successive session of the legislature for the past six years, an appropriation for a road to Kau has figured among the bogus items of the bill, but the road itself is never dreamed of. The island of Hawaii appears to be a terra incognita to our excessively centralized government.

THE APPLE SQUASH .- The editor of the Christian Advocate, speaking of the apple squash, says: " A riend of ours near Petaluma, made us a present of a very fine specimen some weeks since. Its qualities were subjected to the test of true philosophy and experiment, and it was found to possess a high claim to consideration. It is a most excellent substitute for apples for pies, &c. Our friend understands the malon to be of Sandwich Island origin. We do not doubt it will be a favorite in the market."

We cut the a ve from one of our San Francisco exchanges. The fruit referred to, properly called the pie melon, has long been cultivated on these islands, and is considered a favorite by many. When properly cooked it so closely resembles stewed apples that strangers have frequently been deceived. A quantity of these pie melons were sent to San Francisco in the spring of 1856, but so little were their good qualities known there, that they did not realize the freight on them. The specimens referred to in the above paragraph, were probably raised from the seeds thus imported into San Francisco in 1856.

New FLOURING MILL-We understand that a couple of gentlemen, acquainted with the milling business, have in contemplation the erection of a small flour mill at Wailuku, Maui, to be run by water power. The Wailuku River affords admirable motive power; but as a site for a grist mill is considered objectionable, owing to its damp atmosphere caused by the trade wind from the sea. The effect of this damp air at Wailuku would be the same as that of the south wind at Honolulu, which renders it nearly impossible to grind during its prevalence. Flour, to keep well, should be ground and packed as dry as possible. otherwise it will soon contract a taint, which renders it inferior. Probably a wind grist mill, located at some favorable point on the road between Kahului and Makawao, where it is not too damp, and where the wind is found to prevail, would be more success-A HANDSOME FREIGHT .- The schooner Liholiho, on

her last trip from Hilo to this port, brought a full freight of domestic produce, and as she came in the harbor, with her decks crowded with bales of pulu, reminded many of the Mississippi cotton barges. Among other things on freight were about 50,000 lbs pulu and 18,000 lbs. coffee. Reckoned at Honolulu rates her cargo was worth over nine thousand dollars. It is encouraging to observe the gradual increase of domestic produce for exportation. The whole of this pulu, together with a lot which has been on storage, altogether not far from 75 to 80,000 lbs., will, we understand, be shipped per Yankee for San Francisco. The question may very pertinently be asked is it good policy thus to crowd that market at the risk of producing a reaction? There is such a thing as skillfully supplying the wants of a limited market. such as San Francisco undoubtedly is with regard to

FOR THE GUANO ISLANDS .- Capt. Pendleton, who has been stationed in our harbor for the past nine months as Commodore of the guano fleet, and Commander of the flag ship John Marshall, sails with the first fair wind for Jarvis Island, to return to this port with a cargo of guano. The J. M. leaves in fine trim and her commander is in excellent spirits, and hopes tory report of his expedition than that of his predecessor Com. Mervine, who merely examined the "bird lime" through his telescope, at the distance of one to

THE HONOLULU RIFLES .- This fine company of citizen soldiers will parade on the 1st day of March next. After marching through the town, they will proceed to some suitable spot in the environs, where they will practice with their Minnies at the target. With the fine, airy tents which were recently received from the United States, they will for the first time perform camp duty, winding up the exercises of the day with a dinner. A full turn out is expected, and, if we are not mistaken, the company's appearance and drill will be equal to that of any similar volunteer organization elsewhere. The annual election for company officers takes place on the first Saturday

THE WEATHER, which has been quite cool for two weeks past, with northerly winds, settled down on Tuesday into a westerly blow; and if it lasts long enough to stir up a kona, will doubtless bring all the rain now needed on the pastures and plantations.

Our thanks are due to Mr. S. P. Hogg, par senger by the Vaquero, to J. W. Sullivan, and Freeman & Co.'s Express, for late United States and Sam Francisco papere.

WHALER'S DRAFTS.—The advices received by the at mail in regard to these drafts, were very favorhie. All the whalers exchange that had arrived he States, so far as heard from, had been accepted or paid. They are undoubtedly as safe a remittan as can be obtained. At San Francisco, we leave that they sold at 3 per cent. discount, at the sailing of the

BAY WHALING AT MAUL.-By the letter of orrespondent from Lahaina, which appears mother column, it will be seen that there are no les than five shore parties in the whaling business from Lahaina and vicinity. Success to their enterpri We expect soon to be able to record that, like Micawber, they have not waited in vain for " something to

THE MAIL.-The mail for the United States will be despatched by the French brig-of-war Alcibiade, which sails with the first fair wind. If the brig sails to-day, and meets a good passage over, her mails will be in time for the steamer of March 5th, reaching New York March 29.

AMERICAN LUMBER .- Those who propose to build shortly would do well to examine Mr. C. H. Lewers' nvoices of eastern lumber, comprising a fine assortment per the Eliza & Ella, due here in March. THE COOLEST YET .- Last Friday morning, Feb. 12,

at 58° Fah. It is seldom that it falls here so low. A report of the schooner San Diego, which left this port in September last, for the North, will be

found among our Marine Memoranda. The schooner Sophia, Capt. Homer, of 9 ons burthen, with the mail of Jan. 5, is now fully due.

Suppen Death .- We are pained to announce the death of Capt. G. F. Meacham, commanding H. B. M. steamship Vixen. He died on board the Vixen last evening (Wednesday, Feb. 17,) at half-past nine o'clock. His illness was very short, commencing on Sunday afternoon, with severe billious vomiting and fever, ending in congestion of the lungs. Since his return from the excursion to Hilo, we believe, he has been very well. On Sabbath last he led, as was his custom, the church services on board his ship. age was about thirty years. During his sojourn of five months in our port he had won for himself the highest esteem from all who had made his acquaintance, and the announcement of his death will be read with regret wherever he has been known.

(Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8, 1858. DEAR SIR: - Since the sailing of the Polynesia for your port we have ushered the old year out and welomed the new year in. New Year's Day was celebrated in various ways by our mixed population. The time-honored custom among New Yorkers of calling on friends was generally observed here with perhaps less enthusiasm than has been displayed in former

The entire town of Downieville was destroyed b fire on that day, resulting in serious loss to the habitants, say \$500,000. An explosion of 100 kegs powder took place, but, fortunately, no lives were lost. The inauguration of Governor Weller takes place at Sacramento City to-day, and our politicians have been for several days on the qui vive arranging their wardrobes and "disguising themselves as gentlemen" by sundry modes preparatory to preferring their claims for favor from their chief. The way this State will get raked down this year will be a warning to honest aspirants for political fame. A cute Yankee here hit upon a plan to make a clever sum out of the Governor before he took his chair, and, moreover, in an honest way. He chartered the steamer Sea Bird (well known to your readers) for a trip to Sacramento, having first secured the august personage aforesaid, whom he invited to take passage. Of course when the fact was public that their dear friend was a patron of the said boat, all the political vultures ushed to secure tickets on the same, thereby allowing the charterer to realise a snug profit.

An usury law will be passed by the Legislature. is thought, this winter. The Governor advocates and the farmers and miners are all in favor of it Older States who live under a like provision have failed to make it operative, and it can be of but little

It is rumored the banking house of Sather & Church will soon resume with a good capital. The honorable course pursued by these gentlemen entitles them to the highest respect and confidence of the public. From our last advices from the Atlantic States I glean that our government intends to make this State the base of operations against Brigham Young. If this is the case we shall have brisk times here for a while at least. I doubt not many volunteers can be raised in this State to assist in reducing Brigham to one wife. When Uncle Sam and a few of our Texan rangers commence circulating about in Mormondom if I mistake not, there will be several families breaking up housekeeping. Our members from Pike say dog-dern the traitor he must weaken, and we kin

No arrivals from China in the last fortnight Sugars are quite firm; No. 1 China, 124c. Sandwich Islands, 113 @ 12c. San Francisco refinery, crushed. 15c. Sandwich Island syrup, 40 @ 45c. Rice market dull, but holders of No. 1 China are demanding 6c. Some lots of recleaned Siam have been selling at 54 @ 51c. Pulu in good request, the receipts no being adequate to the demand. Trade in general quite dull and monetary affairs very stringent. In terest ruling at 24 @ 3 per cent. per month, and in some instances higher rates have been submitted to Shipments of bullion have materially decreased and we expect to see money matters easier soon.

Aloha, SYPHAX. LAHAINA, Feb. 9, 1858. Mr. Epiron :- It is some time since I have had any news to communicate from our moral town, but hings have transpired since the new year has com nenced of which some notice should be taken. But before I begin, allow me to give you an account of the ifferent whaling companies that are stationed along the west side of Maui. The first is at Kaanapali, and is owned by Geo. Shaw & Brothers (half whites) They have been out every day for the last month but have not yet had an opportunity of getting fast to a whale until yesterday, when the whale run them through the Molokai channel some eight or ten miles. turned and came back, and when they again got in the channel, the irons drew out, and they lost him The next station is in Lahains, and owned by natives. who belong to Honolulu. They brought their boats with them last week, but have had no chance yet to show themselves. Success attend them. The third station is at Ukumeliame, and is called

the Hennessy gang. They were unfortunate in the January gale in losing one of their best boats, but they were more unfortunate in losing a very large know about such things say it was through their own carelessness, as they had plenty of first rate chances to kill the whale, but rumor says somebody was afraid to go near it, and they lost it with four irons besides. but none of them were marked T. S. The next station is at the foot of the mountain and is owned by Henry Turton, and it is said he has some A No. 1 whalemen, but so far they have had no chance, only on one Sunday, and then they were all over to Waikapu; may they be on hand next time. The next station is at - and owned I believe by J. J. Halstead. This company has not, as yet, had an opportunity of showing themselves, but as they have some good whalemen in the gang no doubt they will give a good account of themselves. So you see we have this year five whaling stations and it now remains to be seen with what success they will have met by the end of the season, which I believe is about the last of March.

In your paper of the 3d inst. there is a commun cation signed "Pro Bono Publico," which is well timed and should command the immediate attention of those who have the appointing of the Board of Health. It is not only at one place in Lahaina, but in fact all over the town there are standing pools of stag-nant water in places that were once tare patches. There is also the canal, where all the trank from that part of the neighborhood, such as putrid fish and

bathe in this canal in broad daylight, and still no no tice is taken of it. The tide does not flow into it, as in former times. On account of the unfinished state of the breakwater, there is now a bar which keeps the water in the canal, and so it becomes stagnant. You must not be surprised to hear of Lahsins, as another serted village, for just so sure as we get the win There is another place which has been

ince, and it is time something was done about it. cannot be possible that his Highness the Minister of the Interior knews about it and still suffers this thing to be carried on. I mean in regard to the natives taking entire possession of the lower end of the Fort square and building houses upon it. Not contented with that, they have taken the coral stones and are building pig pens with them, and in fact they kee horses and every other kind of animal there. The natives who come over in their boats with noi for sale, when they want to anchor their boats take the stones from the wall of the canal, and when reads to go away just give the rope a shake and away they go, leaving the stone at the bottom. The consequen is that the whole of the embankment is tumbli down. Not satisfied with taking possession of the lower end of the fort land and the canal, they have now taken possession of the upper part, fronting Makai street, and there are no less than ten or fifteer the thermometer, about an hour before sunrise, stood fish tables there. It was supposed that the fort square was to be left open for the benefit and good of all.

Now the question is, who gives them leave to build houses, place their tables, build pig pens, and in fact keep all their animals there; who receives the rent; and if no rent is paid why should others be require to pay who want a piece to build upon? Why should there be any distinction made in this matter? Would such things be allowed in Honolulu on your for lands? Not a bit of it. They would have the whole of the trespassers in the station house and fined, or in the chain gang for committing a common nuisa by endangering the health of the good people of Hor lulu, and I think, Mr. Editor, you will agree with me that the citizens of Lahaina have as good a right to look after their health health as any one else.

I find by the late arrivals from Tahiti that the French government has offered premiums to every in habitant who shall clear off and plant a certain quan tity of land. Have they hogs, horses and cattle t annoy them the same as we have in Lahaina? You cannot go around the town without finding horses tied in the middle of the streets, hogs running around in abundance, owned by kanakas who are too lasy to get food for them. Now I would ask, what encourage ment is there for any one to cultivate land in Lahaina. where you are continually finding hogs, horses and cattle destroying everything you plant? It is true we have a law that is intended to protect the planter, and if you know the owner you can make him pay for the trespass and damages, but sometimes they won't pay. How many of the natives are there that are not possessed of four dollars to sue, and so they are bliged to lose everything, while the trespasser only laughs to think how smart his pig was to get his belly full and nothing to pay for it? Now who are the owners of those pigs and horses? Why it is the Governor of Maui himself, the very man who should give every encouragement to industry. He is the very one who is breaking it down, for I know of his having no one time in the streets and other places, destroying everything in their way; and when you speak in about it he very coolly tells you they break the ropes he ties them with. The natives of course think they have just as much right to have their hogs and horses running at large as the Governor.

The Spring whaling fleet is now coming in and things begin to look a little lively.

> ROVER. Dr. Gulick's Letter.

MR. EDITOR:-The remarks in your last paper em to call for a few words in reply, though I had no intention of saying another word on this subject. Perhaps enough has been said.

Dr. Gulick, it seems, "has exaggerated;" 1st, by saying that seven-eighths of the whaling fleet, while at Ascension, "are the most disgusting of moral pest-houses." That seven-eighths of the ships, while there, are implicated in the sin alleged no one ac quainted with the facts will deny. Some would call them "moral pest-houses"-some, "floating brothels"-some, "pandemoniums," or even worse. All understand what is meant by these strong expres-

2d. "Sailors are given to crime." If by this meant, that sailors who visit these seas, some of whom make their escape from ships and take up their abode on those distant islands, have been guilty of every crime-it is literally true. If it is meant that sailors generally on whaleships " are given to every crime' the language is unguarded. Vice would have been a less exceptionable term. So much for exag-

But it seems that the "main point" of Dr. G. offending is, that he published his letter, not in this part of the world, but in "a Boston paper." This letter, it should be remembered, was addressed by Dr. G. to "Christian ship-owners," and sent to his patrons in the United States—some of whom are arge owners in whaleships. The letter was designed o affect ship-owners, and through them, those in their employ. It was thought best, in Boston, by the wise and prudent, to present the letter to the blic. We beg to know where it should be published, if not in the United States, where these ship owners live? So much for the "main point" ffense of which Dr. Gulick is guilty, and really it dwindles down to a very small point. The Advertiser should receive the thanks of th

friends of Missions for bringing the subject before the mmunity in this part of the world. Pour in light upon these dark places. The cause of virtue, as well as the cause of Missions, will be the gainer. Amous

MR EDITOR:—SIR:—As the subject of the iniqui-ty of the whaling fleet has again been brough before the public for the benevolent consideration of these who, neglecting the slow and laborious process educating men into morality, east about for wonder-working moral specific to cure the evil; and wonder-working moral specific to cure the evil; and as it has been suggested to "put a missionary wherever the whaleships congregate," I beg to make a few remarks on this interesting subject. As my experience of whaling is perhaps as great and as varied as that of "Cymon," "A New Bedford Whaler" and the "Messrs. Gulick," I am free to dmit that much of the evil complained of exists on oard of many ships, in a greater or less de I would wrong my own conscience and that of many shipmates, before and abaft the mast, were I to admit the exaggerated proportion of the accusation brought

against them.

Before stigmatising a whole class of a communias God-abandoned and "moral pest-houses," it
necessary, if we wish to be just, to take into consinecessary, if we wish to be just, to take into consideration several things which our amiable critics either do not understand or else wilfully neglect. It is necessary to consider the previous education, training, modes of thought, habits of life, opportunities of improving good resolutions or resisting bad results, of those whose conduct we arraign; it is necessary. essary to consider the conditions and circum under which the acts were committed, the of correct knowledge of the consequences, d relative, the amount of resistance to temptation yielding, the amount of remove after; it is not to consider if these acts or the propensity to at them have so radically paralyzed the moral system, as der it utterly and hopelessly lost, and thus, to appear least, justify an expression so sweeping, so void of me charity, as is that of "moral pest-houses;" and it is necessary to consider whether these acts are isolated in the character of a person's life, or his deliberate, assessments conducted.

When such an analysis of the question has been directed. I will admit the propriety of passing so extend upon a whole class of fellow beings.

I grant that a number of facts attest the existence on board of many whaleships, but I described the continence on board of many whaleships, but I described the continence on board of many whaleships.

Sixteen Days Later from the Atlantic.

ARRIVAL OF THE VAQUERO

The favorite elipper schooner Vaquero, Capt. F. A. Newell, arrived on Saturday morning last, 15 days from San Francisco, bringing contern mail of December 20th. We compile a summar than California.

The papers report the usual list of " stal rays," " deadly assaults," and " cold-blooded m derst" while whole leaders are devoted to the subject of " juvenile depravity," which appears to be alarm ngly on the increase in San Franci

Three volunteer companies for the Mormon war had been organized in Tuolumne county and were holding themselves in readiness to obey the expected call of President Buchman to proceed against Utah Similar companies had been formed all over the State, so that there will be no lack of volunteers whenever the anticipated call is made

The California Legislature was in session, at a cost to the Treasury of fourte n hundred dollars per day, The amount of wheat raised in California during the year 1857 was stated at 3,143,424 bushels, being decrease of 835,603 bushels from the produce of 856 or something more than 20 per cent. As a conquence there was a rise in the price of bread stuffs. and the papers were advocating the use of other ver-

A bill had been introduced in the Legislature pro riding for the construction of a permanent bulkher n the harbor of San Francisco, commencing at the terrection of Folsom and East streets, and running n a direct line in a northwesterly direction to the in ersection of Greenwich and Front streets. Suicides by strychnine were getting to be of fre

Waited States The meeting of Congress, the President's Meses and the discussions growing out of the public but ness, especially the new complications in Kansas a now the absorbing topics in the public mind. Congress met on the 7th December. The Hon. James I Orr of South Carolina was nominated Speaker by Orr of South Carolina was nominated Speaker 1 Mr. Jones of Tennessee, and the Hon. Galusha Grow of Pennsylvania by Mr. Banks of Massach

etts. The vote was taken with the following result beautiful, and the capitel was thronged with spect-tors, including the whole diplomatic corps. Senato Douglas opened the ball on the Kansas question, in an able speech, in which he took a decided stand against the Administration, and gave notice of his intention of introducing a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which bill he introduced on the 18th of December. Mr. Gwin has introduced

Central Pacific Railroad; also, a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona. A bill passed the Senate on the 19th of December, authorizing the issuing of \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes. The news of the safe arrival of General Walker, at rps, and much annoyed the among the diplomation corps, and much annoyed the President. Dispatches were sent on the 19th ult., to Commander Chatard, of the Saratoga, ordering him to deliver his vessel to the Senior Lieutenant, and return on board of her a passenger to the United States, in consequence of his having permitted Wal-ker to land.

hills for the construction of a Northern, Southern and

Commander Sterrett, formerly of the Decatur, who had been placed on the retired list by the action of

fr. Ten Broeck has returned to his residence in the United States, and expressed his determination to try another race on the English turf, and to that end was selecting new horses. Thomas J. Semmes has been appointed United States Attorney for the district of New

predecessor was removed on the ground that he did not use sufficient vigilance to prevent the escape of General Walker and party from that port. The Mormon question is much discussed all over the Union, and the Secretary of War has determined upon the course he means to pursue towards them. A large force is to be organized in California, and the retreat of the Mormons to Sonora is to be cut off

-that is, if they contemplate going there. The banks of the State of New York resumed specie payments on the 12th December, and those of Boston and the New England States, with the exception of the banks of Rhode Island, immediately followed

An Aspinwall correspondent states, it is reported that Walker shed tears when he hauled down his flag on surrendering to the United States forces. He on surrendering to the United States forces. He states further that the Captain of the Brunswick expressed his intention of dislodging Walker, if the United States Commodore did not do so, and that Walker and his men had resolved to fight to the death before surrendering to the British, though they had determined to yield to the United States authorities. A mine was laid with all the spare lown to eternity. Walker was well provisioned and had plenty of munitions of war.

Walker left Aspinwall on the steamer Northern

Light, on December 19th, for the purpose of deliver-ng himself up to the U. S. Marshal at New York. STAGING IT TO THE PACIFIC.—The overland mail STAGING IT TO THE PACIFIC.—The O'CLEAS, to line now in operation from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, California, carries passengers through. On the sixth trip westward, four were thus conveyed to San Diego. The way-mails are much increased The entire road is now stocked with four hundred animals, twenty-five coaches, and seventy-five men (messengers and guards.) With this outfit they can accommodate six passengers. Further arrangements are being completed to accommodate passengers through to New Orleans by this route. The fare from San Diego to New Orleans is \$200, which sum

ctober, with a full complement of passengers. The One great item of government spoils has been dis posed of at Washington, viz., the public printing amounting to about \$3,000,000, the profits on which are said to be from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000.

cludes meals on the route. The eighth mail from

San Diego was to have been despatched on the 23d of

DISAPPOINTED ASPIRANTS .- Anxious expectants of foreign appointments, waiting in Washington, are much disgusted with Douglas and Walker, and with the whole Kansas imbroglio, for having taken the attention of the President from their particular cases. They think that the President, in consequence of the insurrection in the Democratic party, will wait a little least the find out to find the president in the best to find the president in the pr while longer, to find out positively who are his friends. He scarcely knows at present.

UTAH.—Letters from the army up to the 3d Nov. state the Mormons had run off six hundred cattle in sight of Col. Alexan ler's camp near Hams Fork, Green River. At the date of the letter it was supposed that Col. sohnston had concentrated his force with Alexander, and that in a fortnight from that time, Col. Cook's company would be with them. They expected to winter on Honey Fork, Green River. There was a good deal of suffering from want of provisions and clothing, and the horses were giving out from want of forage. Gov. Cuming and the other Territorial officers are determined to get into Salt Lake City if possible. The Mormons were deter-Lake City if possible. The Mormons were determined on resistance to either the military or civil off ers. A skirmish had taken place between Col. Aler-nder's troops and the Mormons, and three or four of

the latter were captured.

A second letter states that Col. Cook's command was one hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Laramic, November 30. Thus far the traveling had been plea ant and easy, but now the weather was growing colder, provisions getting scarce, provender giving out, and it is apparent that great hardships are be fore us still. Notwithstanding the threats from Sal Lake City, the entire army will proceed as rapidly a the elements and the supply of food will permit to the winter quarters marked out by Col. Johnston, on Houey Fork, Green River. It is rumored that Brigham Young's intention is to fight the troops this winter, as it will afford the best chance for an equal conflict, and then, before re-enforcements can be sent to the troops in the spring, destroy all the Mormon possessions in Utah and proceed to some other country.

The news from Europe, in a financial point of view, is important. In Great Britain and Franco, monetary affairs appeared to be easier, but at Hamburg, Stockholm and other remote parts of the Control of tinent, the crisis was felt with unexampled severity. The British Parliament had assembled, and a bill of indemnity for the Bank of England, in issuing its bills beyond the amount allowed by its charter, had been proposed.

The money crisis in Hamburgh was exceedingly severe, and a host of failures, with many suicitions place in consequence.

The British Parliament was opened by the Quest person on the 3d of December.

Liverpool, is the cotton trade, with liabilities of 2 000; Biechoff, Been & Co., of London, in the I trade, with liabilities of £30,000; M. Joel of Dani Habilities, £300,000; Hirsch, Moses & Co., of Stett Habilities, 1,500,000 thalers; H. Hoffman & Co., London, largely engaged in the Swiss trade; Magee, ship-owner, trading as Magee & Corcoran, Liverpool; and others for less amounts, were and others for less amounts, were and others. The failures of Herman, Cox & Co., of London